



FLUOR DANIEL

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March 14, 1995

FDI/ARCS # 3268

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Attn: Stacey Bennett, P.E. (6E-SH)
Work Assignment Manager
1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1000
Dallas, Texas 75202

CONTRACT NO. 68-W9-0013
LETTER MEMORANDUM
THOMAS AND BETTS CORPORATION
EPA ID NO. OKD070038823
TULSA, TULSA COUNTY, OKLAHOMA
SITE INSPECTION PRIORITIZATION II
WORK ASSIGNMENT NO. 52-6JZZ

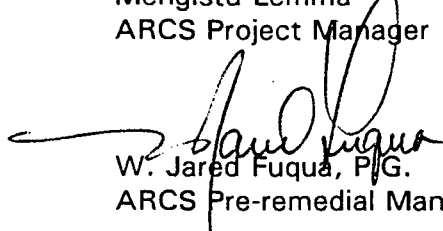
Dear Ms. Bennett:

Attached is the Letter Memorandum for the above-referenced site. Per the agreement of the Fluor Daniel Project Manager and the Site Assessment Manager, no PA-Score was completed. With your approval, this submittal constitutes completion of our work for this site.

Should you have questions or require additional information, please contact either of the undersigned at (214) 450-4100.

Sincerely,


Mengistu Lemma
ARCS Project Manager


W. Jared Fuqua, P.G.
ARCS Pre-remedial Manager

Attachments

Conf # 1
OK La Norma
PROJ. # 06639652-063
FILE Report
HEADING Letter Memo



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Introduction

Fluor Daniel, Inc. was tasked by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct the Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) for the Thomas and Betts Corporation, South Tulsa, Oklahoma (EPA ID No. OKD070038823). After reviewing the file provided by EPA, and obtaining other regional information, the EPA Site Assessment Manager and the Fluor Daniel Project Manager concluded that a letter memorandum would be sufficient to complete the SIP assignment. This memorandum is based on file information and data provided by EPA Region 6. The file information was then supplemented by a topographic map, and information supplied by state and local government agencies.

Background Information

The Thomas and Betts facility is located at 9932 East 58th Street South, Tulsa, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. The geographic coordinates for the site are 36°04'47" North latitude and 95°51'58" West longitude. The site is an active plating facility where 90% of the business consists of tin plating on copper and aluminum. The 9.1 acre site is owned by the Thomas and Betts Corporation. The site has been in operation at this location since mid 1977. The site is on the south side of 58th Street South and has chain link fence running along the east and west site boundary. A concrete barrier wall runs along the south boundary. North of the site is a lumber products wholesaler; an electrical equipment supplier is located to the east; a small business complex is to the west; a manufacturing facility is to the south; a recreational facility is to the southeast.

Waste Source Characteristics

There is no documented site contamination from accidents or normal operations at this site. This information is confirmed by the company's Environment and Manufacture Supervisor, the Tulsa City County Department of Health, the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and the EPA Region 6 Response/Investigation Section.

Thomas and Betts is a RCRA permitted facility where plating sludge is dehydrated and sent to the World Resource Company in Phoenix, Arizona. World Resource Company is a RCRA permitted Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) that reclaims metals from the sludge. Sludge waste was disposed at the Lone Mountain Surface Disposal Site, a waste disposal facility in the city of Waynoka, Oklahoma prior to sending it to the World Resource Company. The quantity of sludge generated at Thomas and Betts is between 12,000 and 15,000 pounds per year. Formally, Thomas & Betts had a RCRA permit for the generation of degreasing waste composed of 1,1,1 trichloroethane and machine oils. However, the company has switched to the exclusive use of water based degreasers.

Ground Water Migration Pathway

The site has no known waste sources and therefore, poses little threat to the ground water. There is no significant ground water use in the area surrounding the site. Drinking water for the area is supplied by the City of Tulsa, which utilizes surface water for as a drinking water source. Due to the absence of known hazardous waste at the site and the lack of targets, the threat to the ground water pathway would be unlikely.

Surface Water Migration Pathway

A Company spokesman stated that the storm water drain on the site is monitored and tests indicate full compliance with all requirements. Site run off drains to an unnamed tributary and then Mingo Creek. Site run-off flows more than 2 miles before Mingo Creek becomes perennial. There are no drinking water intakes along Mingo Creek therefore, threat to the surface water pathway would be unlikely.

Soil Exposure Pathway

The site has no known soil contamination. Thomas & Betts has been operating at this location since mid 1977. There are no residences within a 1/4 mile radius of the site. The estimated population between 1/4 and 1/2 mile is 195 people; between 1/2 and 1 mile the estimated population is 3,435 people. Due to the absence of documented contamination, and the lack of on-site and nearby population, threat to the soil exposure pathway would be unlikely.

Air Migration Pathway

There is no known release to the air migration pathway. The potential for air release is minimal due to the lack of any known site contamination. The population within a 4-mile radius is estimated to be 122,390 people. Due to the absence of documented contamination and the lack of on-site and nearby population, the threat to the air migration pathway would be unlikely.

Summary

The Thomas and Betts site is a RCRA permitted active plating facility located in the industrial section of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The 9.1 acre site has been in operation at this location since mid 1977. The site is a facility where plating sludge is dehydrated and sent off-site to a RCRA permitted disposal facility. There has not been any contamination documented at this site. There is no ground water use in the area, therefore, threat to the ground water pathway would be unlikely. There is no perennial surface water body within 2-miles of the site. Drinking water for the area is supplied by the City of Tulsa. Due to the absence of on site and near by residences and due to the absences of documented contamination at the site, threat to the soil exposure pathway and the air migration pathway would be unlikely.

**FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP**

Figure 1